FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

L. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 20, 1837. [NO. 1072.

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Edward J. Hale,
per annum, if paid in advance; $3
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for the first, and thirty cents for each
publication. Advertisers are request-
the number of insertions desired, or
be continued till forbid, and charged

rs to the Editor must be post paid.

BOOKS AT SIGHT,
NEW YORK,
PHILADELPHIA, and
BALTIMORE,
For sale by
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
er 11. 71-2w.

NEW BOOKS.
T MALTRAVERS, Bulwer's last No-
he Token for 1838; the Hawk Chief;
apers, 4th vol; The Arethusa; Pick
Leslie's Pencil Sketches, new series;
ciety and Modern Accomplishments,
nclair, daughter of Sir John Sinclair;
azine; Fielding, by the author of Tre-
Wife at Home; Young Lady Abroad;
e's Book; Grund's America; American
r 1838, Combe on the Constitution of
l's Sabbath School Teacher; Book of
Constitutions, containing the New Con-
North Carolina; &c. &c.
Received by
E. J. HALE.
er 12, 1837.

Worthy Attention.
DY or trusty free person of Colour,
s of returning or going to England
opportunity, and willing to undertake
re of a female child, between five and
age, shall have her passage, and fur-
able expenses paid, until the delivery
at her place of destination in England.
s, (other than those usually comprised
es,) shall be liberally provided, for the

application must be made at the
e Consular Office in Wilmington.
24th, 1837.

Mackerel.
ceived, No. 1 and No. 3 Mackerel, of
spection. For sale by
H. LEETE.
11, 1837.

sborough Academy.
RING SESSION will commence on the
January.
Department conducted by Mr. W. C.
der the general supervision of the Prin

ught to such as desire it, by a native
t $3 a month.
W. J. BINGHAM, *Principal.*
er 7. 71-3t.

Journeymen Shoe Makers.
OOD WORKMEN at the Boot and Shoe
Business will find constant employ by
D. JOHNSON.
S. C. *Dec.* 6, 1837. 71-3t.

Notice.
ascribers having qualified as Executors
last Will and Testament of James
eased, at December Term, of Cumber-
y Court, 1837, hereby notify all per-
ed to the said Estate to make immedi-
t; and all persons having claims against
tate, to present them within the time
by law, or this notice will be plead in
covery.
H. MAC LAURIN,
DAVID TORRANCE, } *Executors.*
er 11, 1837. 71-3t.

NOTICE.
be sold by me, on Thursday, the 4th of
ary, 1838, at the Court House in Fay-
to the highest bidder, on a credit of six
likely young NEGRO MAN, aged a-
ars, named Daniel; he is sold for the
a division. Note with approved secu-
e required.
JONATHAN EVANS, Adm'r.
of John Marshe, deceased.
er 12. 71tf.

e of North Carolina,
BLADEN COUNTY.
Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1837.
vis, } ATTACHMENT,
iniskie } *Levied on House, Furniture &c.*
aring to the satisfaction of the Court,
ophil Siniskie is not an inhabitant of
it is *Ordered by the Court*, That publi-
made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six
weeks, for the said T. Siniskie to be
at the next Term of said Court, to be
e Court House in Elizabeth Town, on
onday in February next, and plead an-
emur, or the property levied on will be
d, and sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's de-
David Lewis, Clerk, of our said Court,
the first Monday of November, 1837.
From the Minutes.
DAVID LEWIS, Cl'k.

ESCO PACKAGES
LL AND WINTER
GOODS.
re now receiving our Fall and Win-
Stock, which comprise a large and ex-
sortment of
oods and Groceries,
are and Cutlery,
Caps and Shoes,
and Medicines, Crockery, &c.
we offer at low prices for Cash, Produce
bted Paper, *at wholesale.*
NOTT & STARR.
er 7, 1837 70-3m.

Notice.
ose indebted to either of the Subscribers
requested to settle the same with Augus-
teel, at an early day, or the claims will be
the hands of an Attorney.
GEO. C. McNEILL,
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON,
EDM'D BLAKE.
1837. 58tf.

Wrapping Paper.
0 Reams for sale low by
E. J. HALE.

DAVID SHAW,
Confectioner and Grocer,
HAS just received a fresh and general supply of the following articles, which he offers low for cash, viz:

Soft shell Almonds,	Seidlitz Powders,
Palm Nuts,	Race & ground Ginger,
English Walnuts,	Maccoboy Snuff,
Filberts and Currants,	Scotch do.
Bunch Raisins,	Spanish Cigars,
Butter Crackers,	Common do.
Jamison's water do.	Hair Powder,
Loaf Sugar and Tea, assorted,	Camphor,
Coffee and brown Sugar,	Rose & Cologne Water,
Scotch Barley,	Oil of Lemon,
Scotch Herrings,	Do. Cinnamon,
Mace and Cloves,	Do. Peppermint,
Starch and Citron,	Essence of Peppermint,
Cassia and Nutmegs,	Port Wine and old Madeira do.
Pepper and Alspice,	A large assortment of
Alum and Saltpetre,	Cordials, &c. &c.

Country Merchants and others, wishing to purchase CONFECTIONARIES, &c, by wholesale, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line.
Fayetteville, Dec 6, 1837. 70-6t.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.
Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by
THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.
June 1, 1837. 44tf.

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.
AGUE AND FEVER,
And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by
COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.
Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.
Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine.
JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,
JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave the great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.
Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 00 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

Murrell and Crockett.
A NEW supply, just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Tonic Mixtures.
I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their a portion.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.
Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.
Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.
Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.
The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.
Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.
Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.
The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.
JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.
February 23. 32tf

GLAD TIDINGS.
Peters' Vegetable PILLS,
HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction. They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged a gainst them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine*.

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.
For sale by
E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

NEW GOODS.
I AM NOW RECEIVING, per Steam Boats Henrietta and Cotton Plant, my ENTIRE STOCK of New, Seasonable Fall and Winter
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c. &c.
All of which have recently been bought in New York and Philadelphia, on the best possible terms, and will be sold UNUSUALLY LOW, for *Cash*, or on time to *punctual* customers. Call and see.
My Stock consists *in part* of the following, in addition to the old Stock:—
100 Packages DRY GOODS,
150 bags Rio, Cuba, Laguira and Java COFFEE,
25 bhds. St. Croix & Porto Rico Sugar,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Nails and Brads,
40 casks choice and common Wines,
50 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
1000 lbs Bar Lead,
1000 lbs. Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's FFF Powder,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 barrels Paint Oil,
25 do Tanners' do,
200 pair Trace Chains,
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Drugs and Medicines, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils and Hammers, together with every other article which constitutes a *STOCK COMPLETE*,—it is therefore unnecessary to enumerate further.
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, October 17, 1837. 63tf

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

Notice.
THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of the Rev. James W. Douglass, dec'd, at Cumberland County Court, December Term, 1837, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and to all having claims against the same, to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
H. LEETE, Adm'r.
Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1837.

Further Notice.
ON Thursday, the 28th instant, at the Auction Store of T. Sandford & Co, will be sold at Auction, all the personal Property of the deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen
FURNITURE,
One Carryall and Sulky, A good Milch Cow, &c. &c.
H. LEETE, Adm'r.
December 5, 1837. 70ts.

Notice.
THE Subscriber has taken an Office on the North side of Person street, near Liberty Point, where "FAYETTEVILLE FACTORY MOULD CANDLES" may be had by wholesale and retail.
☞ The highest market price given for Tallow.
DUNCAN SMITH.
October 24, 1837. 64 2m.

Notice.
WHEREAS my wife NANCY, has left me and her home, and hath from thence continued to live separate and apart from me. This is hereby to forewarn all persons from harboring her; and that I will not be answerable for any debts she may contract, and that she has no authority to contract debts or deal with any one on my credit.
NATHAN MITCHELL.
Fayetteville, Dec. 1, 1837. 70 3t.

DOCUMENTS
ACCOMPANYING THE MESSAGE.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
On the Relations between the United States and the Mexican Republic.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 2, 1837.

In compliance with the instructions of the President, the Secretary of State has the honor to present a report on the relations between the United States and the Mexican Republic, since the last communications from the Executive to Congress on that subject. It was apparent, from the proceedings of Congress, at the last annual session, on the special message of the President calling their attention to our claims against Mexico, and recommending a contingent authority to make reprisals, if another and last demand for redress should be made in vain, that both branches of the Legislature coincided in the opinion expressed in that message, that the United States might justly resort to any mode of redress known to the law of nations; but differed with the President so far as to think that this demand ought to be made before Congress should decide on the course to be pursued in case it should prove unsuccessful.

Soon after the adjournment of Congress, a careful examination was made of the various existing causes of complainst against Mexico, as well those of an individual as of a public character. The archives of the legation of the United States at Mexico having been brought to Washington by Mr. Ellis, the late Charge d'Affairs to that Government, the Department were unable to exclude from the list of claims various cases, some of them of a doubtful character, and others which after having been presented to the Government for its aid in procuring a settlement, had been adjusted through the efforts of the persons interested in them. A fair and full statement of the remaining causes of complaint, chronologically arranged, was then carefully prepared, and forwarded with all the evidence within reach of the department, in support of each claim that has arisen since the treaty, to the Government of Mexico, by a special messenger, who was the bearer of a solemn demand from this Government for redress. This, with the accompanying evidence of its justice, was delivered to the Mexican Government on the 20th of July last. The list presented to the Mexican Government contained fifty-seven subjects of complaint; the last two embracing in general terms, the loans forced in Mexico from citizens of the United States, and the flagrant outrages committed on the commerce and citizens of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico by the Mexican squadron, shortly after the adjournment of Congress; detailed evidence of which had not then been sent to the department.

In contravention of the treaty between the two countries, an embargo was laid by Mexico upon all the vessels of the United States, after the seizure of the General Urrea by the United States ship of war Natchez, in retaliation for the capture of the several merchant vessels of the United States, a delivery of which had been demanded by the captain of the Natchez, and refused by the authorities of Mexico. This embargo, laid by the local officers, was however disapproved by the Government of Mexico, and was in a short time removed, while the citizens of the United States, officers, crews, and passengers, taken in the merchant vessels carried in for an alleged violation of a blockade of Texas, were, after suffering various privations, injuries, and insults, and being held as subject to criminal prosecution and punishment, released. An answer to the demand made by the United States was given to the special messenger on the 29th of July, who returned with it forthwith to Washington, which contained assurances that the Government of Mexico earnestly desired to give a prompt and explicit answer to each of the claims to which the demand related; that, although there were several claims which admitted of immediate reply, there was not time, before the necessary return of the messenger of the United States, to make a mature and impartial examination, which others required; that the President of Mexico desired that the reply to each should be given, in order that a complete judgment might be formed of the whole; but not to delay a moment the final and equitable adjustment of the difficulties between the two Governments, the President had ordered the voluminous series of documents presented in support of the claims to be translated and minutely examined in the Department of Foreign Affairs; that evidence should be sought for from other sources; that nothing should be left undone which might lead to a speedy and equitable adjustment of the points so seriously occupying the attention of the Government of the United States, and that the Mexican Minister at Washington would communicate, successively, the opinions of the President on the several cases, and his determination thereon.

Relying upon these assurances, the more implicitly from the voluntary action of the Mexican Government in raising the unwarrantable embargo upon our vessels, and the release of the Americans taken in merchant vessels unlawfully captured in the Gulf of Mexico, it was expected that immediately after the arrival of the Mexican Minister in Washington, they would be in every respect fulfilled. The Mexican Minister reached Washington, from New Orleans, where he had been for some years residing as consul of the Mexican Republic, on the 14th of October. He brought with him, however, nothing but the usual letters credence, and one repeating, in general terms, the expression, usual between Governments, of a desire to preserve and promote friendly relations with the United States. It was not until the 18th instant, that answers to any of our complaints were given. The Mexican Minister then presented to the Department of State ten notes, all dated on that day, in the first of which he explained the causes which have prevented a reply from his Government to the claims numbered 3, 6, 8, 11, 13, 14, 15, and 17. In the chronological order in which the claims were presented to Mexico, No. 3 is the case of the cargo of the ship "Louisa," which forms the subject of one of the notes accompanying his explanation; from which fact, and the direct references in some of the other notes, it is apparent that the Mexican Government had not examined the Documents sent from this Department with the demand in July, or else has substituted for one of them a list of claims sent to Congress with the President's Message of the 6th of February last, and forming part of the documents printed by their order, which are alleged by Mr. Martinez to have been communicated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico, with a note of the Secretary of State of the 14th of May last.

But no note was addressed by this Department to the Mexican Minister on the 14th of May, nor has any allusion whatever been made to the printed list of claims referred to, in any communication from this Government to that of Mexico. In fulfilment of the assurances solemnly given in Mexico, after a lapse of seven months, answers are made to but four of the fifty-seven subjects of complaint, presented obviously for the last time, and under the article of our treaty with Mexico which looks to the unfortunate contingency of a necessity on one part or the other to take, forcibly, satisfaction for injuries complained of, and not, on due demand, accompanied by competent proof, redressed. The answers received are to the individual case of the ship "Louisa;" and in the case of the brig "Cossack," and in the case of Chouteau and De Munn, arrested in 1817 within the territorial limits of the United States, carried into Mexican territory and imprisoned, and their property confiscated to Sante Fe; and to the demand made upon Mexico, and to disavow any approbation of the reprehensible conduct of its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, in printing and distributing a pamphlet defamatory of this Government and the people of the United States, while in the United States, under the protection of his diplomatic privilege.

The justice of the claim of the cargo of the "Louisa," seized in 1821 by virtue of the edicts of Iturbide of the 20th of February and the 4th of March of that year, is acknowledged and a promise is made to incite the Congress, upon and before whom the claim has been passed for ten years, to provide for the payment of the balance due according to a decree of the Mexican Government of the 1st of February, 1822, heretofore partially executed; but the justice of the case of the "Cossack," and of the claims of Chouteau and De Munn, is denied on the ground that they occurred before Mexican Independence was achieved. A decree of restitution in the case of the "Cossack" was issued on the 27th of July, 1821. It would seem, then, that the decrees of the 20th February and 4th of March, 1821, impose obligations on the present Government of Mexico, but those of the 27th of July, 1821, do not. A decree of the 1st February, 1821, awarding indemnity, is good; a similar decree of the 27th of July, 1821, is not good. The Secretary of State does not perceive upon what principles these distinctions are made, nor on what just ground payment can be refused by Mexico for any act committed within its territorial jurisdiction after the virtual separation of Spain and Mexico, i. e. after the occupation of Spain by France in 1808.

The case of Chouteau and De Munn rests upon the grounds that the injury occurred while Spain had no power where it was received; that Mexico had then, and has had ever since, an effective control in Santa Fe, and that the present Government is answerable for the acts of all its *de facto* precursors, who alleged and exercised sovereignty over the country. With relation to the brig "Cossack," the decree of restitution is dated after the plan of Iguala was declared, less than a month before the treaty of Cordova was signed, by which O'Donoghoe acknowledged the independence of Mexico, and a short time previous to the election of a regency, and the choice of Iturbide as President of the new Republic. What particular meaning is affixed in Mexico to the terms "independence achieved," is not understood, nor is it important to discuss, as the obligation of Mexico dates from the time it declared, or actual independence of Spain control, and since it maintained a dominion over the part of Spain.

The answer of the Mexican Minister to the demand of the United States, founded upon the accident of Mr. Gorostiza, is so singular as to require a particular statement of all the facts in relation to the subject of it. Soon after the late Mexican Minister asked for his passports to return home, after terminating his extraordinary mission, his last note to the department, in which his reasons for taking that step were expressed, was published in New York, in the journal called the "Courier des Etats Unis." This document had never been made public by the authority of the department. The existence of a pamphlet by Mr. Gorostiza, printed in Philadelphia in Spanish, had been previously made known to the Secretary of State, by a member of the diplomatic corps accredited at Washington, who stated that he had received two copies, and he believed that the same number of copies had been transmitted by the author to each member of the foreign diplomatic corps in Washington; expressing, at the same time, his surprise and disgust at the grossness of such an act by a retiring minister.

One of those copies was given, on the request of the Secretary, for the use of the Department of State. That the belief thus expressed was well founded, no doubt was entertained, as a copy was also procured by one of the officers of the Department of State from another member of the diplomatic corps; and one was lent, as it was afterwards discovered, to the editor of the "Courier des Etats Unis," by a third, with permission to use it for any purpose whatever. Extracts were published from the pamphlet in that paper, and in several other newspapers, and the copy in the hands of the editor of the French journal was lent without scruple, on no condition, but that, after being copied, or otherwise used, it should be returned. The duplicate copies sent to the diplomatic corps were obviously intended to give the most extensive circulation to the matters contained in the pamphlet; and no doubt one was expected to be transmitted to each foreign Government represented in the United States, and the other to adorn the archives of its legation in Washington. From the equivocal circumstances under which the pamphlet was prepared, and the assertions contained in the preface, it was supposed that the writer sought to evade official responsibility, by representing the publication as his personal act; thus giving to himself and his Government the benefit he hoped to derive from his defamation of the United States, with all the Governments of Europe, and with his own countrymen, among whom it was widely distributed as soon as he reached the Mexican territory, as a prelude to his last report to his own Government, without exposing that Government to a demand for redress for the injury sought to be inflicted by its representative. The slanders of a private individual could not be of importance to the United States; but as the position of Mr. Gorostiza was equivocal, it was deemed necessary that this subject should be so presented to his Government, that the distinction made between his acts, as a mere citizen, and as the representative agent of Mexico, should be marked and recognized. Occasion was taken, therefore, in giving instructions, on the 10th of December last, to Mr. Ellis, to make the explanations previously promised in regard to the movement of the troops under General Gaines, to direct him to bring the act of their Minister to the notice of the Mexican Government, in these words:

"It would be gratifying to the President if this communication which you will have to make to the Mexican Government, was limited to these explanations. Unfortunately, the conduct of its late Minister Extraordinary has made it necessary to touch upon even a more unpleasant topic. You will learn with astonishment that Mr. Gorostiza while enjoying his diplomatic privilege, although after he had declared his mission at an end, published, on his own authority, a pamphlet, (a copy of which is herewith sent to you,) containing parts of his unpublished correspondence with this department, and extracts from his letters to the Mexican Secretary of Foreign Relations, with a long introductory preface. The publication of his correspondence with the Department without the authority of his government, is believed to be unexampled in the history of diplomacy, and was not decorous to the Government of the United States. The extracts from his correspondence with his own Government, and his introduction to the whole, contain statements and comments defamatory of the Government, and people of the United States, and obviously intended to injure the character of both for honor and good faith—in the eyes of the world.

This pamphlet, although not circulated generally among our citizens, was in the hands of editors of newspapers, who have published extracts from it, and the President has been informed that two copies of it were sent by its author, at the moment of his departure from the United States, to some, if not to all, the members of the foreign diplomatic body accredited here. This act, still more extraordinary because it almost immediately followed the communication of the President's intention to direct, the explanation, which he believed would be satisfactory, should be made to the Mexican Government, has excited but one sentiment among those to whom it is known. In directing you to make known the publication of this pamphlet to the Mexican Government, the President does not doubt the truth of the declaration made by its author, that this publication was his own personal act, for which he had no authority from his Government; nor will he permit himself to suppose, for an instant, that it will adopt or sanction conduct so glaringly violating all the decorum of diplomatic usage; so disrespectful to the Government and people of the United States; so unworthy of the representative of a respectable Government, and so well calculated to interrupt the harmony and good will which ought to subsist between the United States and Mexico.

"How far the character of the Mexican Government for decorum and justice, and an honorable desire to maintain a respectable rank among the civilized nations of the world, requires a distinct manifestation of its just displeasure at such an extraordinary step, are questions that belong to itself alone to consider and decide.

"In giving you this instruction to make known to the Mexican Government the conduct of its Envoy, without a demand of reparation at its hands, the President is influenced, as well by the explicit disavowal of the Envoy of all participation on the part of his government, in the act complained of as by the sincere conviction, already expressed, that a step so reprehensible will not be countenanced by it. But if, contrary to all just expectation, the Mexican Government shall adopt that act, or give sanction to it by approving of their Minister's conduct, the continuance of diplomatic intercourse between the two countries can no longer be either useful or reputable to the United States. However painful may be the consequences, the honor of the American people requires of the President to instruct you, as I now do, in that event, to demand your passports, and to return forthwith, bringing with you all the archives of the legation to the United States."

These instructions were not received by Mr. Ellis before his departure from Mexico; but a copy of them was subsequently transmitted to the Mexican Government, through its Charge d'Affairs, Mr. Castillo. Prior to Mr. Ellis's departure, and within a fortnight after Mr. Gorostiza's arrival at the city of Mexico the Mexican Government, after an alleged delay of what is called an act of justice to their Minister, waiting explanations promised by the United States, sent a formal approval of his conduct to the Minister at Washington. When it was ascertained that, in the extracts of the correspondence of Mr. Gorostiza, with his own Government, which he had himself published, the good faith of the United States was directly impeached, and it was presumed, that the publication of his pamphlet, and its distribution, at least in Mexico, was known to his Government, it was deemed ne-

cessary to require from the Mexican authority a distinct disavowal of the part of his conduct which had been considered offensive by the U. States. No doubt was entertained that the Mexican Government would without hesitation, declare that its approbation of Mr. Gorostiza's conduct did not relate to the preparation, or publication, or use, of the defamatory pamphlet.

The answer of the Mexican Government, now received, defends the conduct of its Minister. Mr. Martinez asserts, in conformity with his instructions, that the Minister did nothing which was not required by the dignity and interests of Mexico.—By the note of Mr. Martinez, these facts are admitted, on the part of the Mexican Government; that the pamphlet was prepared by its Minister, and printed in Philadelphia, in the Spanish language; that *some copies* were left to be *used* in the United States, with *a recommendation* as to the time only when they were to be used, and the time recommended was, as soon as there should be a publication of it in Mexico; that the pamphlet was extensively circulated on the coast of Mexico as soon as he arrived; and on his journey to the capitol, by the returning Envoy Extraordinary. On these admitted facts, the Government declares that Mr. Gorostiza acted conformably to what was required by the dignity and interests of Mexico. Keeping out of view, as entirely unimportant, the offensive character of the pamphlet, and the use of it in the United States, the Mexican Government has attempted, argumentatively to prove that it did not appear that their Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary intended to offend the United States, or to jeopard his diplomatic character by violating established usage.

To sustain the first allegation, it is said the pamphlet was necessary for the vindication, in relation to a past transaction—a negotiation, not pending, inasmuch as his mission was terminated; that it was in the Spanish language—if it had been intended offensively it would have been printed in English, for circulation among the people of the United States; and that he did not circulate it among his colleagues of the diplomatic body, because he did not send it to them officially, or confidently, with an explanation of his object. The character of the production, and the use made of the copies left, with the recommendation as to time, are, unfortunately, the best evidences of the intention of the author. The pamphlet is a labored effort to prove that the United States, for a series of years, sought unjustly to obtain possession of the territory belonging to a friendly power, till the year 1818, when, the Executive of the United States pretending to nothing but what was reasonable, the Florida treaty was negotiated, the negotiators being both men of talents and good faith; that, subsequently to that treaty, the want of good faith and integrity produced new pretexts to acquire possession of the territory, the pretended claim to which they had thereby abandoned, that while the Government was fostering the sinister design of violating all the articles of their treaty with Mexico, the President and all his ministers were pouring into the ears of the Mexican nation extraordinary protestations of affection for the Government, and of strict neutrality in the Texas contest; that this Government was destitute of good faith, and that the people in mass, with the exception of a minute fraction, described as belonging to the school of Washington and Madison, were necessarily ignorant, and having every thing in their power, could be blindly led by dishonest, greedy, unprincipled, and consequently unbridled flatterers, wherever they pleased.

The assertion that such a pamphlet was not intended to offend the United States, is so extraordinary that it is to be hoped that the Mexican Government has omitted to examine it. Such a declaration, in regard to its intention, cannot otherwise be rationally accounted for, unless it be supposed that the Government means to make this singular distinction, that a production intended to impeach the character of a Government and people, for honor and faith, and to degrade them in the eyes of the world, was not intended to offend. The argumentative denial of the act of sending this defamatory pamphlet to foreign ministers, that the calumny against this Government and people might be made known to all the Governments with whom they hold diplomatic intercourse, which has been made for Mr. Gorostiza, amounts to this: that he did not send copies to them at all, because he did not send them with an official explanation. He left them here to be used: they were used—sent to foreign ministers. It is for the Envoy Extraordinary to explain how they came there. His Government, which has approved his conduct as conformable to its dignity and interests, is responsible to those whose honor is involved in the inquiry. The contents of the pamphlet show, also, that the intention of it was not self vindication.

The responsibility of the author for the act on which it is alleged he designed to enlighten his country, was to his Government, and through it to the people of Mexico. His pamphlet is written for all places, and for all times; a part is specially for the meridian of the United States, as will satisfactorily appear by a reference to its contents. But it is also said that it related to past transactions—not secret, as some of the correspondence had been made public. A part of the correspondence between the two Governments had been published by the United States. In addition to the residue of that correspondence, the pamphlet contains the Envoy's extracts from the secret and confidential letters to his own government, in which he calls in question the good faith of the Government of the United States. His extraordinary mission was terminated by the act of the Envoy, but he was still in the enjoyment of his diplomatic privileges, and the subject of which he wrote was then pending with his Government. After his return, that Government looked for explanations which had been promised by the United States, and complained they were not received; which explanations, having been delayed by accident, were subsequently given to it.

The conduct of this Extraordinary Envoy is also alleged to have been conformable to diplomatic usage; and two instances are brought forward to sanction this allegation, assumed to exist in the history of the diplomacy of the United States. It is asserted in the note of Mr. Martinez that the Commissioners of the United States published their correspondence pending the negotiations at Ghent During *a war* with Great Britain, the correspondence of the commissioners of Great Britain and the United States, who were negociating terms of peace, was published in Washington by the Government of the United States, there were no libels in it upon Great Britain. The Commissioners of the United States never published any thing during the negociation at Ghent.

The Charge d'Affaires of France published a letter of instructions from the Duke de Broglie in some of the journals of the United States, in English. The letter of the Duke de Broglie was not a libel upon the Government of the United States, but its publication was considered improper by all parties in this country. By what means the Mexican Government has been imposed upon, and induced to assert that "Mr. Secretary Forsyth wrote to Paris representing that this Government would not object to receive again as a diplomatic agent the Charge d'Affaires who had caused that publication a few months before," it is impossible to conjecture. It is a sheer fabrication, which will be seen with astonishment by the Governments of England and of France, to whom all the circumstances of the transaction to which it relates are as perfectly well known as they are to the Government of the United States.

The relations of the United States and Mexico, therefore, as they now stand, are these: The demand of the United States for justice for past injuries has been made in conformity with the treaty between the two nations, but apparently no public complaint has since been examined by the Mexican Government, except the conduct of Mr. Gorostiza. The printing and distribution of his offensive pamphlet is approved by his Government, and justified as conformable to what was required by its dignity and interests.

To the other demands of a public nature, existing at the adjournment of the last annual session of Congress, after five months' delay, no answer had been given. On three cases of private claims presented for final answer, answers have been given. The justice of two of them is denied, although one of them rests on a decree of the Mexican Government. Satisfaction for the one admitted to be just is not made. The Congress of Mexico, who have been considering the subject for eight or ten years, will be likely to pass upon it, when they meet.

Since the last session of Congress an outrage has been laid on American vessels in the ports of Mexico. Although promised, no reparation has been made, or offered, for the resulting injuries.

Our merchant vessels have been captured for disregarding a pretended blockade of Texas; vessels and cargoes secretly proceeded against in the Mexican tribunals, condemned and sold; the captains, crews, and passengers of the captured vessels have been imprisoned and plundered of their property, and after enduring insults and injuries, have been released without remuneration or apology. For these acts no reparation has been promised, nor explanations given, although satisfaction was, in general terms, demanded in July last.

From these facts a judgment may be formed of the value of the assurances that have been received from the Mexican Government; and the probability of their ever being fulfilled.

Copies of all the correspondence with the Mexican Government, not heretofore made public, and serving to elucidate the subject of this report, are herewith presented for consideration.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN FORSYTH.

To the President of the United States.

Report of the Post Master General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
DECEMBER 4, 1837.

Sir: On the 1st of July last, the post routes of the United States in operation were, as nearly as can be ascertained, 141,242 miles in extent, and the annual transportation of the mails upon them 32.597,006 miles, viz.

On horses and in sulkoys	11,999,282
In stages and coaches	18,804,700
In steamboats and railroad cars	1,793,024

The increase of routes in operation during the preceding year was 22978 miles, and of the annual transportation 5,018,620.

From the 1st of January next, the post routes covered by contracts will be at least 142,877 miles in length, and the rate of annual transportation upon them 36,228,962 miles.

The number of post offices in the United States on the 1st of July last was 11,767, showing an increase of 676 within the preceding year.

The number of post offices established within the year was 956, the number discontinued 280, and the changes of postmasters 2.235.

The number of post offices on the 1st inst. was 12.099.

The postmasters generally perform their duties with admirable fidelity and precision.

The number of contractors in the mail service during the last year was 1,682. Of these, 430 have been fined more or less for various delinquencies, and the aggregate of fines imposed, and deductions made during the year, is $41.705 95.

Most of the contractors have always been energetic and faithful, and, among the rest, there has been, within the last year, a very sensible improvement.

The revenue of the Department for the last year, including an estimate for deficient returns, was $4,137.056 90

The expenditures, including an estimate of demands not adjusted, was 3.380,847 75

Excess of revenue over expenditure $756.208 84

The increase of the whole year was 20 1-2 per cent. over the revenue of the preceding year, producing $228,834 59 more than was estimated.

Detailed statements, with estimates for the coming year, will be laid before Congress in obedience to the act of 1836.

On the 1st instant the Department had bank funds	$430,655 57
Specie in post offices reported subject to draft	410,662 81
Total funds on hand	$841,318 38

In consequence of the failure of Congress to reduce the postages at the last annual session, arrangements have been made to improve the mail service beyond the extent of the accruing revenue, so as to absorb the surplus. The career of improvement has been arrested by apprehensions of reduction of revenue, growing out of the general commercial embarrassment; but no reduction of the service contracted for is at present contemplated.

The following improvements have been made in the time of transmitting intelligence within the last two years, viz.

[Here follows a table showing how the Express Mail has facilitated the transmission of letters.]

Of course, the whole intermediate, adjacent, and more remote regions of the Union are benefited by this increase of expedition.

The advancement of the Department in other respects is equally satisfactory.

	In 1835.	In 1837.
Post offices	10,770	12,099
Miles of mail routes under contract	112,774	142,877
Miles of annual mail transportation	25,869,486	36,223.962
Revenue	$2,993,576	$4,137,056

In 1835, the Department was laboring under an extraordinary debt of $600,000; in 1837, it has a surplus of $800,000.

Efforts have been made to organize a great mail line from New York, through Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wheeling, Columbus, and Cincinnati, by land, and down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, by Louisville, Memphis, Helena, Vicksburg, Natchez, &c. to New Orleans. Between Cincinnati and Louisville a steamboat mail now runs daily; from Louisville to New Orleans it now runs thrice a week under a recent contract, and will run daily after the first year; from Baltimore to Cincinnati the mail has been greatly expedited, and nothing is wanting to complete the plan but a contract with the railroad companies between Philadelphia and Baltimore, of which there is a fair prospect. It is anticipated that when this line shall be in full operation, it will be expedient to discontinue the express mails between Philadelphia and Cincinnati at least, as little can be gained by them; and the great mail will go from N. York to New Orleans by this route in about eleven days.

It is hoped that the bill relative to the transportation of the mail upon railroads, which passed the Senate at the last annual session, may become a law. It is liberal to the railroad companies, and would probably remove all obstacles to making contracts with them.

For some time to come, the mail transportation will be nearly stationary. The post offices will greatly increase. The revenue will rapidly advance as soon as the general embarrassments are at an end. That of the last quarter was at least nine per cent. over the corresponding quarter of last year; but the same relative proportions are not to be expected in the coming quarters.

The number of dead letters returned to the Department for the last two quarters has been ascertained as accurately as practicable. For the quarter ending 30th June last, they were over 222,000; and for the quarter ending 30th September last, over 225,000. The average may be put down at 900,000 annually. At 12½ cents each, their estimated average postage, the loss to the Department on these letters is $112,500 a year.

Estimating the letters delivered out at the same aggregate rate, it will appear that the whole number of letters delivered from the post office of the United States during the last year was 29,360,992. For free letters and dead letters may be added at least 3,000,000 more. The number of newspapers, pamphlets, &c. paying postage, conveyed by mail annually, is estimated at about 25,000,000. The dead and free newspapers may be about 4,000,000

The convenience of the public business, and the security of the books and papers, require that a fire-proof building be provided for this Department.

It is necessary that the clerks provided for in the appropriations of the last annual session be made permanent.

The great increase of the number of post offices, and in the magnitude of accounts from the old offices, together with the multiplication of contractors, render it absolutely necessary to augment the force of the Auditor's office.

I take great pleasure in saying that more faithful, devoted, and efficient public officers than my three assistants cannot be found, and that the clerks generally possess of their spirit.

Some idea may be formed of the amount of business done in this Department, from the fact that the communications from all sources received in the different offices, including the Auditor's office, amount to a daily average of about 800 for the working days, equal to 269,180 a year; the communications sent, to about 470 daily, equal to 147,110 a year; and the cases actually decided by the Postmaster General, to 48 daily, equal to 15,024 a year.

The magnitude of the work done by the Auditor and his clerks may be estimated from the fact that they examine and adjust the four quarterly accounts of each postmaster, making near 48,000 accounts a year; and the accounts of each contractor quarterly or oftener, making about 7,000 a year; keeping the mass of books required in this service; closing each year the accounts of about 2,000 ex-postmasters; and carrying on the heavy correspondence growing out of these extensive duties.

Herewith is an interesting statement of the First Assistant, relative to mail transportation.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

AMOS KENDALL.

To the President of the United States.

STANDING COMMITTEES
Of the House of Representatives of the United States.
TWENTY FIFTH CONGRESS—SECOND SESSION.

In pursuance of the order of the House of Thursday, the 7th December, 1837, the following Standing Committees were appointed, viz:

Elections.—Messrs. Buchanan, Griffin, Hawkins, Kilgore, Maury, of Tennessee, Towns, Bronson, Pennybacker, and Hastings.

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Cambreleng, McKim, Hamer, Sergeant, Jones, of Va., Fletcher, of Massachusetts, Atherton, Haynes, and Rencher.

Claims—Messrs. Whittlesey, of Ohio, Chambers, Darlington, Russell, Campbell, of Tennessee, Clark, Carter, of Maine, Stuart, and Williams, of New Hampshire.

Commerce.—Messrs Smith, Phillips, Cushman, DeGraff, Toland, Curtis, Mason, of Virginia, Worthington, and Hunter, of Ohio.

Public Lands.—Messrs Boon, Williams, of N. Carolina, Lincoln, Casey, Chapman, Harrison, Yell, Shields, and Gholson.

Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Montgomery, Briggs, Hall, Hopkins, Hubley, Calhoon, of Kentucky, Towns, Duncan, and Palmer.

District of Columbia—Messrs Bouldin, Jenifer, Dawson, Prentiss, Hawkins, Beirne, C. H. Williams, of Tennessee, Davee, and Petrikin.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Thomas, Robertson, Corwin, Toucey, Garland, of Virginia, Bruyn, S. W. Morris, of Pennsylvania, Turney, and Cilley.

Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Muhlenberg, Craig, Underwood, Taliaferro, Harper, Bardsall, Parmenter, A. H Shepperd, of North Carolina, and J. L Williams, of Tennessee.

Public Expenditures—Messrs. Haley, Alexander, Titus, Stratton, Rumsey, Fletcher, of Vermont, Crockett, Patterson, and Sheffer.

Private Land Claims.—Messrs. May, Calhoun, of Massachusetts, Lawler, Harlan, Beatty, Rariden, Leadbetter, Loomis, and Cheatham.

Manufactures—Messrs Adams, Webster, Biddle, Slade, Tillinghast, Vail, Naylor, Foster, and Hunter, of Virginia.

Agriculture—Messrs. Deberry, Logan, Phelps, Weeks, Spencer, Noyes, Davies, Randolph, and Stone.

Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, Everett, Chaney, Parker, Campbell, of South Carolina, Murray, of Kentucky, Graham, of North Carolina, Crary, and Pennybacker.

Military Affairs.—Messrs. McKay, Coles, Grennell, Miller, Rives, Kemble, Mason, of Ohio, McClellan, of Tennessee, and Halsted.

Militia—Messrs. Wagener, Carter, of Tenn., Holt, Allen, of Ohio, Griffin, Gallup, Southgate, Dunn, and Dennis.

Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Ingham, Milligan, Reed, Wise, Grantland, Moore, Kilgore, Paynter, and Anderson.

Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Howard, Cushing, Jackson, of Georgia, Dromgoole, Claiborne, Fairfield, Patton, Legare, and Hoffman.

Territories.—Messrs. Bronson, Potts, Pearce, Borden, Jones, of New York, Farrington, White, of Kentucky, Hammond, and C. Shepard, of N. Carolina.

Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Morgan, Fry, Klingensmith, Bond, Johnson, of Virginia, Sibley, Ewing, Whittlesey, of Connecticut, and Childs.

Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Taylor, Williams, of Kentucky, Allen, of Vermont, McClellan, of New York, Herod, Stanly, Mallory, Aycrigg, and Plumer.

Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mercer, Evans, McKennon, Snyder, Fillmore, Johnson, of Maryland, White, of Indiana, Graves, and Grant.

Patents—Messrs. Fletcher, of Vermont, Phelps, Menefee, Bicknell, M. Morris, of Pennsylvania.

Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Lincoln, Legare, Pratt, Mercer, and Jackson, of Georgia.

Revisal and Unfinished Business—Sheplor, of Ohio, Noble, Southgate, Henry, and Peck.

Accounts—Messrs. Johnson, of Va., Johnson, of Maryland, S. W. Morris, of Pennsylvania, Bicknell, and Hawes.

Mileage.—Messrs. Dawson, Howard, Briggs, Miller, and Claiborne.

The following Committees, appointed last session, stand through the Congress:

On the Expenditures in the Department of State.—Messrs M. Morris, of Pennsylvania, Jackson, of New York, Sheplor, of Ohio, Yorke, of New Jersey, Andrews, of New York.

On the Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury—Messrs Allen, of Vermont, Sheffer, of Pennsylvania, Aycrigg, of New Jersey, Gray, of New York, Holsey, of Georgia.

On the Expenditures in the Department of War.—Messrs. Clowney, of S. Carolina, Vanderveer, of New York, Holt, of Connecticut, Morris, of Ohio, Marvin, of New York.

On the Expenditures in the Department of the Navy.—Messrs. Brodhead, of New York, Maxwell, of New Jersey, Goode, of Ohio, Edwards, of New York, Graham, of Indiana.

On the Expenditures in the Department of the Post Office.—Messrs. Childs, of N. York, Dennis, of Maryland, Hawes, of Kentucky, Gallup, of N. York, Plumer, of Pennsylvania.

On the Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Sawyer, of North Carolina, Cranston, of Rhode Island, Menefee, of Kentucky, Dunn, of Indiana, Ridgway, of Ohio.

Commerce of Charleston.—Our business streets are now, and have been for some time past, thronged with wagons from this and the adjacent States, laden with Cotton, &c.

The number indeed exceeds the aggregate of any preceding *five years* within our recollection.—A friend at our elbow informs us that a traveller and himself counted, a day or two since, on the Columbia State Road, *one hundred and seventy* wagons with Cotton for this City, besides many others which he learned were on their way down.

This increase in the above mode of transporting our staple to market, can only be accounted for by the fact, that the principal navigable Rivers have for some time past been very low.

Our wharves are crowded with shipping, and the City generally presents a pleasing spectacle of business and active industry. We also observe a great number of strangers in Town, whilst their constant increase by the Rail Road, Steam Boats, &c. gives a pretty fair indication of the growing prosperity of Charleston.—*Charleston Mercury.*

CANADA.

From the Burlington Sentinel, Dec. 7.

The Patriots are organizing their ranks and preparing for their winter campaign. Little or nothing will be done till there is crossing on the ice to Montreal. At Grand Brule, thirty miles above Montreal, they are assembled in large numbers, and are drilling under the command of a man named Girouard, and a Swiss officer by the name of Girod.—They have the complete command of the country, and have stopped the mails. On this side of the Sorel they have retired from St. Denis, and are now posted at St. Cesaire. All active operations will probably be suspended on both sides until the month of January.

FROM THE BURLINGTON FREE PRESS OF DEC. 8.

From Lower Canada.—After the lapse of a whole week, we find ourselves still without well-authenticated particulars of the St. Charles and St. Denis affairs, or of the actual position of parties at the present moment. Of one thing, however, we are quite certain, that there has been misrepresentation on both sides. No Montreal papers have been received since Saturday, and the last mail brought not even a letter.

The town of Montreal is now barricaded and prepared, as far as possible, for a winter siege. Every loyal citizen is a soldier, and the city presents the single aspect of a military camp. It is now understood that the patriot force assembled at St. Charles has retired into the country, and that all is quiet in that quarter at present.

FROM THE MONTREAL HERALD, DEC. 5.

Proclamations have at last been issued, offering rewards for the apprehension of the principal traitors. The rewards appear to be graduated according to the rascality of the parties.

For L. J. Papineau,	£1,000
For Dr. Wolfred Nelson, Thomas S. Brown, E. B. O'Callaghan, M. P. P.; C. H. O. Cote, M. P. P.; Joseph T. Drolet, M. P. P.; Jos. G. Girouard, M. P. P.; Wm. Henry Scott, M. P. P.; E. E. Rodier, M. P. P.; Amury Girod, Jean O. Chenier, each	£500
For Pierre Paul Demaray, Joseph F. Davignon, Julien Gagnon, Pierre Amoit, Timothe Franchere, Louis Perrault, Alphonse Gauvin, Louis Gauthier, Rod Des Rerivieres,	£100

There has been a skirmish on the Vermont lines. About 40 Patriots (at first reported 100) who left Swanton (Vt.) were attacked by the British troops when on their way, near Mississohoui bay, and, after a hard fight, they were driven back, with the loss of one killed and three wounded. The Royalists caught them in an ambush.

REBELLION IN UPPER CANADA.—TORONTO TAKEN.

The Press of our city will anon begin to discover, that the Canadas are not as calm as a summer's morning—that others than French Canadians are striking for liberty—that the Anglo Saxons are now aroused—that Protestanism and Catholicism are marching arm in arm—that there are Papineaus and Browns in every town—that LIBERTY is a magic word, that wakes all Americans TO ARMS.

The news below in the aggregate we see not the least reason to distrust. It comes from many quarters.

Many individuals of the highest standing are engaged in this revolutionary movement, and there is little doubt of its extending, in a very short period, throughout the whole extent of the upper province. The government is entirely destitute of regular troops, and have to rely on the loyal inhabitants for aid, and they form a very small part of the population.

QUEENSTON, DEC. 6, 1837.

David M. Day, Esq.

Dear Sir—I write you in great haste, to inform you of what, at least to us, is interesting and important.

Capt. Whitney has just arrived from Toronto, which place he states was attacked yesterday by the radicals, and taken.

The Governor and all the officials are pent up in the market house. Many buildings were burnt, some lives lost, and many taken prisoners.

The Captain was sent here to drum up volunteers, but he has succeeded in getting very few. The loyalists will not generally turn out, and but little fighting will take place, at least this fall, in Upper Canada.

FROM UPPER CANADA.
LATER STILL.—THE PATRIOTS DEFEATED.

We are indebted to the Editors of the Daily Buffalo Journal for an extra to their paper of Friday.

From the Daily Buffalo Journal, Extra, 5 P. M. Friday.

We have been favored with a copy of a letter, of the date of Dec. 7, from Toronto, which states that at the time of writing the letter (about noon) the government forces were engaged with the patriots, about two miles from the city of Toronto, from which place they had been driven.

The express who brought the letter, further states that he came out of the city with the troops, and that before he passed them, three rounds had been fired upon the rebels.

Another letter from Toronto states that there were then in Toronto, in the opinion of the writer, at least twenty royalists to one patriot. This we doubt much, however.

From all information that we have gleaned, we consider this movement of the reformers as not only ill-timed, but also extremely ill-managed. Had they pushed ahead, immediately after taking possession of Toronto, there would have been little opposition, of moment, to them in the Upper Province. Some of the royal militia would not obey the government orders to turn out, and few volunteered, such was the general panic. When it was found, however, that the patriots were, from some cause, remaining inactive, their fears were dispelled, and numerous reinforcements were obtained.

Mr. McKenzie, we now learn, commanded the reformers in person.

We have also before us a proclamation by Sir F. B. Head, which is full of loyal expressions and praise of the bravery, &c., of the royal volunteers.

He also offers a reward of £1000 to any one who will apprehend, and deliver up to justice William Lyon Mackenzie, and £500 to any one who will apprehend, and deliver up to justice, David Gibson—or Samuel Lount—or Jesse Lloyd—or Silas Fletcher; and the same reward and a free pardon will be given to any of their accomplices, who will render this public service, except he or they shall have committed, in his own person, the crime of murder or arson."

What the effect of this rising will be, it is difficult to conjecture. Our opinion is, however, that it will retard, but not entirely prevent the revolutionary movements of the disaffected.

The *tri-coloured flag* was hoisted at Chippewa, (U. C.) yesterday, as we have been informed.

FROM LOWER CANADA,

We have nothing of importance. The troops are marching and counter-marching in various directions, but have not met with the Patriots. Twelve others have been committed to gaol in Montreal on charges of High Treason.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

We understand that a communication has been addressed by the Secretary of State of the United States, by direction of the President, to the Governor of this State, requesting his attention to any movements, growing out of the present contest in the Canadas, that may violate the laws of the United States, passed to preserve the relations of amity with foreign powers and fulfil the obligations of our treaties with them, and requesting also his prompt interference to arrest the parties concerned, if any preparations are made of a hostile nature against any foreign power in amity with the United States. Similar communications have been addressed to the Executives of Vermont and Michigan, and to the district attorneys and marshals of those States and of this.

The Courier states that the British Consul has sent to England, and to the British Minister in Washington, depositions establishing, in part, that movements are going on in this city and in Vermont, in behalf of the Canadians. When Mr. Van Buren receives this grievance, we hope he will not forget to complain that Mr. Greely, an American citizen, is now in Frederickton goal for taking the census of Madawaska, through which (American territory) British regiments are now marching to Lower Canada!—*N. Y. Express.*

Movement of Troops about Montreal.—The Patriots were reported Friday week to be at Yamaska under the command of Wilfred Nelson. *St. Dennis has been burnt by the troops from the entrance, including Wilfred Nelson's house.* Charleston was thus burnt in our Revolution to "root out the rebels."

FOREIGN.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Burgundy, Capt. Rockett, reported as below, (exclusively by the Express and Mercantile this morning,) brings us dates from Havre to Nov. 4th, and Paris to the 3d,—and the ship Chatham, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston, brings the Editors of the Daily Advertiser files of London papers to Nov. 3d, and Liverpool to the 4th,—with yet later news from all parts of Europe.

FROM ENGLAND.

Three cases of death by a violent disease occurred in the eastern part of the city of London, Oct. 27, which, on inquiry by the surgeons of the district, were pronounced to be the Asiatic Cholera.

The English (opposition) Journals are attempting to alarm the public by holding up the danger of permitting the French to extend their conquests in Africa. The civilized world, an American would think, ought to thank France for converting a nest of pirates, and the enemies of honest merchants into a friendly port. What advantages France may gain by the possession of Constantina is perhaps best inferred by what she has gained by her possession of Algiers. As yet it has been to her only a source of expense and trouble, and has not cost us one atom either of gold or vexation. She has now been in possession of the sea-board of that part of Africa for seven years.

HANOVER.

We translate the following from *La Presse* of the 4th.

"The King of Hanover has determined to abolish the constitution. The states will be convoked in the form and manner that existed before the adoption of that instrument.

"The King and his ministers rely upon the submission of the electoral colleges, while the friends of the constitution are appealing to their patriotism. The eyes of all Germany are fixed upon the issue of this approaching political crisis."

We learn by the arrivals from Havre and Liverpool, that money continued to be very plentiful with the bankers and bill brokers; the transactions between these two descriptions of money agents having been regulated at about three per cent. on guaranteed securities. The state of the Cotton market was very favorable, and there was a disposition for speculation. An English commercial journal, however, remarks:—"Considering the length of time which must elapse before our trade in manufactures with the United States can be fully revived, and the present contrast in the market value of the manufactured goods and the raw material, the existing speculations are not likely to be viewed without jealousy, the more particularly after the late transactions in the American trade with the monopolists and monetary powers that be."

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Nov. 3.

During the past week the very diminished stock has excited the attention both of consumers and speculators, the consequence of which has been a very extensive business, and the result a further advance of ⅛ a ¼d in fair and inferior American and Surat, other kinds being more saleable at the full quotations of last week. Speculators have taken 8500 American and 5500 Surat, 200 Pernam and 200 Egyptian; and exporters 200 American and 250 Surat. Sales of the week, 45,700 bales, including 120 Sea Island, Geo. 14 a 20; 10 stained 7⅛; 3000 Orleans 7¼ a 7⅜; 7,120 Alabama and Mobile 4¾ a 8¾; and 5¼ a 7⅜; 13,530 New Orleans 5⅛ a 8¾d. The imports this year are 938,752 bales. Stock is 231,000 bales, (of which 118,900 Am.) against the 233,600 in 1836, (of which 136,300 Am.) Since the third week of this month the demand has gradually increased, and our quotations at the close were fully as high as at the commencement of the month.

FROM THE NASHVILLE BANNER, 6TH INSTANT.

CINCINNATI AND CHARLESTON RAIL ROAD BILL PASSED.

We have the pleasure to announce this morning the final passage, by the General Assembly of Tennessee, of the bill to confer banking privileges on the Stockholders of the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company. It passed a third reading in the House of Representatives yesterday, by a vote of yeas 40, nays 31.

This secures the Charter of the Bank, and is decidedly the most important step which has yet been taken to secure the completion of the great South Western Railway. We heartily congratulate the friends of Internal Improvement generally, and our fellow-citizens of East Tennessee, so deeply interested in the Cincinnati road particularly, on this result, and trust it will be followed up by a system of works which will redound to the permanent prosperity of our Commonwealth.

Charleston and Hamburg R.—During the month of November, 1837, 5,055 bales of Cotton were brought down this road, the freight of which amounted to $8,055 66 cts—other freight down $165 19 cts—amount received for freight up $95,550 cts. The number of passengers going up was 1808, paying $3,616; coming down 2225, paying $6,156 38—total receipts for the month of November, $9,290 19 cts.

We give below a statement of the vote in round numbers, for the three candidates, compared with the corresponding vote of last year:

	1837.
September,	$23,000
October,	35,400
November,	37,250
	$95,550

Mississippi Election.—The returns of the recent election for Governor have been received from all the counties in the State but two—Koahama and Bolivar—which now stands—

Morgan (Whig)
Grimball (Whig)

Joint Whig vote
McNutt (Van Buren)

Whig majority

The Whigs will have a large majority, but by having two candidates lost the election. McNutt is therefore elected. The two counties to be heard from will increase his plurality.

The vote for Congress has been received from all but seven counties, which stand as follows:

	Whigs.	Van Buren.
Prentiss,	13,387	Claiborne, 12,823
Word,	12,053	Gholson, 11,489

It will be seen that Prentiss has a majority of 564 more votes than the Van Buren candidate for Governor, and it is supposed that there have been upwards of 2000 votes withheld from counties which have not been heard from, and Word about 1500 votes more than the Van Buren candidate for Governor. The election in August Claiborne received 203 votes and Gholson 9,921—leaving Gholson 2,000 votes behind Word although if seems to be admitted by both parties that there will be a majority in favor of a National Bank. Should this be the case, Van Buren members are pledged to the repeal of the subject.

Express Mail.—We find the following in the Cincinnati Republican:—

"*Exchange Papers.*—Express Mail Editors,—As many of the publishers of newspapers seem not to be aware that they receive, free of postage, newspapers by mail, and *slips* from the same papers by *Express Mail*, I beg leave to refer them to that section of the act of Congress, approved July, 1836, by which they will perceive that "exchange papers from newspapers" may be received in the Express Mail "*in lieu* of exchange papers." And with this act, newspapers from which they receive, will be charged with postage when out of the Post Office.

"I am respectfully, your obt. servt.
G. PLITT, Agt.

"Cincinnati, Dec. 4, 1837."

Our Western Editorial brethren will profit from this notice, that this Express is a great boon after all. In this country, all but some half a dozen brokers who deal in exchange are sick of it. But few of the Southern merchants, we suspect, now look upon it as equal to the tax. To the great body of the People it is no use at all. No man cannot pay its monstrous postage. Even the profits of ordinary business would be pretty well absorbed by it, if they depended on their business by this mail. Some of the members of Congress have shown a disposition to tax from themselves, we beg them to tax their constituents. Mr. Kendall has his wonders by this Express Mail, sacrificing the great mails to it. It is a matter of great irregularity and great inconvenience. While the whole energies of the Department should be devoted to this, they are devoted to the *pet* Express Mail. This is why Mr. Plitt completely cuts off the Editors of the States from an interchange of feeling and opinions. *It means nothing but as a political manœuvre*, and the people will find it out anon. We send many papers for news, &c. &c.—but our thoughts, rebukes of the Government, &c. we find no room on the two cents paid for the Express Mail. Will not the Members of Congress look to all this?

New York Evening Star.

Newspapers.—Small is the sum required to patronize a newspaper, and if liberally generated is the patron, I care not how respectable and unpretending is the paper. It takes. It is next to impossible that fifty-two times a year, without paying it something that is worth the price.

Every parent, whose son is absent at school, should supply him with a paper. I well remember what a difference there was between those of my school-mates who had, and those who did not, access to newspapers. Other things equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last, in debate and composition at least. The reason is plain—a command of more facts. A newspaper is a history of current events, as well as various and an interesting miscellany. The youth will peruse with delight, and will read nothing else.—*Judge ——.*

Escape.—We understand that two prisoners in our county jail escaped on Friday nights since, and went eight miles on the Newbern road before they were overtaken and remanded. Among them was *Abraham Howell*, the individual who was upon his trial for murder at the last term of the New Hanover Superior Court, and convicted.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Mr. Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, denies that he intends to locate himself or establish a Whig Journal at the City of Washington.

ING RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

Portsmouth Times,—Extra, Monday, December 12.

ret to state that an unfortunate occurred yesterday on the Ports- l Roanoke Railroad to the passen- f cars on its way to this place, by n fifteen to eighteen persons were ss injured.

n rails had from time to time be- e, and projected over the timber they had been secured, though cautions were taken against acci- this cause. Wherever a rail had m its place, measures of security red to be taken. But as if to e- incompetence of human foresight gainst danger, a part of the road ell's, about forty-four miles from th, was, on the approach of the e of Morris, discovered, when too ad danger, to have one of its bars elevated above the track. One of gers was standing on the engine engineer at the moment the rail ered, and remarked simultaneous m, that the track was not at its hey were then at a distance of one hundred yards. On approach- perceived an alarming elevation, the cry the rail has risen, leaped engine. The crash was instanta- The engine was thrown from the s wheels and lower framework The foremost car was crushed, d lifted and hurled from the track by the third car running under n its turn was broken by the col-

ere in these cars from twenty- ty passengers. Among them six re ladies living on the line of the were induced to take an excursion iew of entering the returning train. se ladies, not one, we hear, es- thout injury.

cond car, being lifted by the third rward cars, was hurled away, a considerable distance, but no s received by any of its inmates. om were Col. Preston, of the U. nate, and his lady, who escaped

mpanions in the first and third not so fortunate.

e not yet been able to obtain a persons injured. But we have Mrs. Rochelle and Miss Blow, g, Miss Simmons, of Southampton, ker, of Jackson, N. C., Mr. Noe, k, Mr. Mills Lawrence, Col. Nelson Hodges, Mr. Hall, Mr. r. Blocker, and Mr. Blow, the t, were among them. Two ser- Col. Preston, and the servant of ning, of Florida, were wounded. ve limbs were broken, and several s sustained.

ene, as described by a gentleman the cars, was distressing. Great was experienced in extricating the from the ruins, compressed as they m fragments of the vehicles, and under their miseries. So soon as d be drawn out they were conveyed ie's, where every attention was them that was within the power of tor of the mansion.

who escaped unhurt besides Col. nd lady, were Col. Downing, Mr. of Florida. Mrs. and Miss Peal. art, four children, and servant. Banks, of Augusta, Georgia, who on the engine, and jumped off at nt of the concussion.

The cars have come in, and an- e death of Mrs. Rochelle and Miss Miss Simmons and Mr. Crocker a- e survivors are in danger.

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rn from a passenger in the schoon- e, from St. Augustine, that a let- ed in that city from Gen. Jessup, ellon, states that Micanopy, Cloud, a, Jumper, and several other Chiefs t 30 or 40 warriors had come in at lon. Also, a nephew of Sam Jones, a message from him, stating that he me in and surrender if Gen. Jes- d promise to treat him well and a- for having used the Indians as cow- en. Hernandez had just returned ugustine from an expedition to the e discovered no Indians. Gen. as momently expected at St. Au- —*Charleston Courier.*

Branch Mint.—By reference to our g columns, our readers will learn, s all others interested, that the lint in this place, is now ready for ption of Gold Bullion, for which es will be issued payable in gold or at the Mint in Philadelphia, as ator may choose; or the value of ite will be paid here as soon as as The Mint received on Monday the first, over $2000 worth of bul- esday, $11,000—a large quantity expected. One individual we un- has 25 pounds. The operation of ill not commence for a week or *Charlotte Journal.*

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a statement appended to the annual Report, we learn that the whole of Banks in the United States branches as well as Principal was, on the 1st of January, 1836. ndred and thirteen; and on or near July, 1837, seven hundred and ur: the whole aggregate of "capital at the latter period being stated at ndred millions, with a fraction of 0,000 dollars.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

New Orleans, Nov. 30.

rds of two hundred and fifty passen- ved yesterday from New York, in s Silvanus Jenkins and Arkansas. ands more are on their way. What ese people to do the coming winter? e hope they will not, but many of ll find the greatest difficulty in pro- e means of subsistence. The false ents held out at the North have many industrious and deserving peo- ew Orleans, who will rue the day r set their faces South.

Picayune.

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rner stone of a spacious building Blind, has been laid in the city of rk. It will be sufficiently exten- accommodate all the blind of that

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, 1837.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, December 16, 1837.

Dear Sir: During the present week the proceedings of both Houses of Congress have been merely preparatory to entering on the immense mass of business which awaits their action.

The committees of the Senate were appointed during the last week, in the selection of which it will be perceived that the Vice President took especial care to give a very small proportion of numerical strength to the opposition. The same may be said of the appointment of the committees of the House of Representatives, as made by the Speaker, and announced on Monday last.

That a presiding officer of either House, being elected by the majority, has a parliamentary right to give to the party having the majority an ascendency in point of numbers, in the organization of all the committees, will not be denied; but that it should be in the same ratio that the strength of the parties may indicate, is reasonable, republican, and just. But when we review the acts of the late and the present administration, in reference to their appointments, it is perhaps a matter of favor that the opposition have any voice at all in the several committees.

A considerable portion of the present week has been taken up in the presentation and reference of memorials and petitions, a great proportion of which are petitions remonstrating against the admission of Texas into the Union, and praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and the Territories of the United States.

These petitioners seem by general consent to have constituted John Q. Adams their agent, as he presents most of their memorials, accompanied occasionally with sneering and bitter denunciations against the institutions of the South.

It might with propriety be asked, what good can result from the agitation of these disturbing subjects? In reference to the admission of Texas, there is no proposition before Congress for that purpose, nor from present prospects likely to be any. It is true that such a proposition was some months ago submitted to the Executive by the minister from Texas, but it was promptly rejected, and no circumstances have occurred which can justify the extraordinary exertions which these agitators are now using to forestall public opinion on that subject. As regards the subject of abolition, it is now quite apparent, that these fanatics have waged an uncompromising war against the rights and the institutions of the South, which are alone under the control of the legislation of the States where they exist. What courtesy then ought they to expect the South to show to their inflammatory memorials, more than they would extend to petitions from the subjects of a foreign country, were they to meddle with our domestic institutions in which they have no immediate interest? It is enough for these people to attend to their own business, and permit us to attend to ours. If our institutions are iniquitous or unjust, it is our province to apply the remedy, and not theirs.

On yesterday, (Friday) the House of Representatives adjourned over to Monday next, in order to give the clerks time to arrange, methodize, and journalize, the many hundred memorials, resolutions and other papers which had accumulated during the week.

But previous to the adjournment, the House went into committee of the whole on the President's Message, when a series of resolutions, proposing a reference of the several topics embraced in the Message to the Standing Committees of the House, was taken up. Upon these resolutions a spirited debate commenced, and continued until the adjournment, and will probably continue for some days to come, in which, as far as it went, the measures of the Administration were handled with great severity, and by Mr. Wise particularly, in reference to that paragraph of the President's late Message in which he charges the result of the late elections in New York to *Bank influence*. Mr. Wise remarked that this was the boldest and most extraordinary charge he had ever known made by an American statesman. He said it had been common, and he himself had often taken the liberty of charging the *servants* of the people with acting under an improper influence, but for the people themselves, the legitimate sovereigns of the nation, to be arraigned and put on their trial on a charge of corruption, by their Chief Magistrate, for daring to exercise their elective rights —this is the first instance which the annals of our country present.

Distressing Accident.—We are grieved to learn, that on the 14th instant, Holmes Beatty, eldest son of John D. Beatty, Esq. of Bladen county, lost his life by the accidental discharge of a gun, which fell from his own hand. The charge entered his side, but he was able to reach his father's house, explain the cause of the accident, when he became speechless, and died in a few hours. He was about 15 years of age, of an amiable and manly character.

The Rail Road Accident.—We have seen letters from one of the passengers who escaped unhurt from the horrible accident on the Portsmouth Rail Road, which oblige us to believe that it was the result of gross carelessness. It appears that after the cars were again started, they had not proceeded far before another rail was discovered, projecting up in the same manner, and which would have produced the same effects, but for the caution which had been inspired by the recent accident. It is unpardonable to permit a rail road to be in such a condition.

The late rains having raised our water courses, after a long period of dry weather, will enable the owners of saw mills, and timber getters, to carry down the valuable results of their summer's labors to Wilmington. An immense quantity of lumber, staves, &c., have been collected.

We are glad to announce the arrival of the Steamboats at our wharves, after a long absence. It will be seen that the Clarendon has been again put upon our waters.

United States and Mexico.—The belligerant attitude of the President's Message towards Mexico, has induced us to copy the Secretary of State's Report on the subject, which will be found on our first page.

It is very evident that the claims of our citizens on Mexico have been treated with great indignity; and it may be that there is no remedy but an appeal to arms, much as that ought to be deprecated. But the reader will not fail to observe, that nearly the whole report is occupied with the particulars of the personal affront cast on the late administration by Mr. Gorostiza, in publishing a pamphlet on the eve of his departure from this country. We entirely agree with the Richmond Whig, that

"It seems to us, that Mr. Forsyth, in his report, lays undue stress upon the indignity cast upon himself by the late Mexican Minister. The wrongs done to our citizens—the great and main cause of complaint, are completely thrown into the shade, and made to assume subordinate importance to the floutings, which the Hon. Secretary received from Mr. Gorostiza. From the perusal of the Report, one is almost persuaded, that but for the "defamatory pamphlet," the many injuries to our people would scarcely have roused the Secretary to the recommendation of harsh measures. It might not have been so—but, from the prominence given to that topic, which in days of chivalry would have been settled as a personal affair by the Secretary and the Minister, the dispatch bears a worse aspect than it would otherwise have done."

Bank of Newbern.—This old institution has finally wound up its affairs by declaring a dividend of Ten Dollars and 25 Cents per share. We believe it had previously paid $78 per share. A small sum was reserved to meet notes that may be presented previous to the 1st January, 1838.

Treasury Notes are, according to a late letter from New York, nearly 5 per cent. below specie par, and ¼ below paper par!

Canada.—We have serious apprehensions that the present disturbances in Canada may lead to unpleasant consequences between England and the U. States. As we have heretofore stated, the whole northern portion of the U. States seems to be highly excited in favor of the patriots, and it is clear that some of the prominent instigators of the affair are citizens of this country. It is even said that a party of 40 Vermonters, on their way to Canada, had been fallen in with and defeated by the British troops.

We notice that another meeting has been held at Buffalo, attended by 1500 persons, as well as at other places, where strong resolutions of sympathy were passed.

The British Consul at New York has collected and forwarded to his government, the evidences of these movements. We are glad to see it stated, that orders have at last been issued from the State Department, to suppress any aid to either party from the frontiers.

Texas.—Letters from Texas, to the 2d inst. received at New Orleans, represent the Congress of that country as being in a very excited State, chiefly on account of charges brought against S. R. Fisher, the Secretary of the Navy, by President Houston. The charges were finally sustained by the Senate, by a vote of 5 to 4, and the Secretary dismissed, but without any impeachment of his honor.

The Congress have passed resolutions for granting letters of marque and reprisal against the commerce of Mexico; a measure which will open the way for every species of licensed piracy.

A law was also passed authorizing the appointment of an agent to proceed to the United States and purchase six ships of war for the Texan navy.

As regards the expense of living in Houston, the capital of Texas, the following list of prices will show: Bacon $38 to $50 per bbl.; Rice 12½ to 16 cents per lb.; Cheese 50 cents; Molasses 1 50 to 2 00 per gallon; brown Sugar 25 to 30 cents; Butter 1 00 per lb.; Candles 1 00 to 1 50; Sperm oil 5 00 per gallon; Shoes and boots, and powder, at any price, none to be had.

South Carolina.—The Legislature, after an able debate, has passed the following resolutions, by yeas and nays, as stated to each:—

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislature, it is expedient that the Revenues of the Federal Government be so collected, as ultimately to sever the Government from all connection with the Banks.—Yeas 103, Nays 11.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Legislature, it is expedient that the Revenues of the Federal Government should be so deposited, kept and disbursed, as not to be connected with, or used in Banking operations.—Yeas 112, Nays 2.

Resolved, That it would be unconstitutional, inexpedient and dangerous to incorporate a National Bank.—Yeas 97, Nays 16.

Resolved, unanimously, That it is not hereby intended to imply any manner of censure upon other public servants of the State, who, in the exercise of a rightful independence of judgment, may have declared opinions to the contrary of those here announced.

These resolutions sustain Mr. Calhoun, in part. It will be seen that they do *not* sustain his views in favor of an exclusive Specie Currency.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, the following resolution was adopted:—

By Mr. Crittenden, (amended by Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, and Mr. Grundy:)

Resolved by the Senate, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, directed to report to this House the amount of postage which has accrued from the Express Mail since its first establishment, under the act of 1836, [discriminating between] that portion of it paid by the Government or any Department or office thereof, and that paid by private individuals; and to report also the total amount of cost or expense incurred by the Government in the establishment and maintenance of said Express Mail from its origin;

And also to report what will be the *annual* cost of said establishment as it now exists, and according to existing contracts and arrangements;

[And also what will be the probable cost of proposed extensions not yet contracted for; and upon what routes the said mail is now carried.]

Mr. Crittenden, on leave, introduced a bill to repeal so much of the act of July, 1836, and all other laws, as authorize the Postmaster General to establish and maintain an express mail. Read twice, by consent, and referred.

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the Senate was chiefly engaged in receiving, and referring, or otherwise disposing of, a large number of petitions, memorials, resolutions, &c. generally relating to private claims.

On the latter day, however, Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, in pursuance of his intention, heretofore expressed, to introduce a resolution annually, until he effected the object, to repeal the Expunging Resolution, offered a resolution to that effect, which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The Senate adjourned from Thursday to Monday.

In the House, an immense number of petitions, memorials, &c. have been presented and referred; and among them, Mr. Adams had his usual supply of Abolition and anti-Texas memorials, which were disposed of, after an excited debate, on motion of Mr. Wise, by being laid on the table.

Both Houses have already passed, and doubtless the President has approved, a bill to authorize the employment of national vessels to cruize for the relief of distressed vessels coming on the coast. This promptitude augurs well for the business character of the present Session.

On Friday, the House was principally engaged on the resolutions offered by Mr. Haynes of Geo. to refer the various portions of the President's Message to the different standing Committees: On the resolution proposing a reference of the subject of the issue of notes of the old Bank of the U. S. by the new Bank, a debate arose, which did not terminate with the sitting, in which Mr. Wise, Mr. Bond, [illegible] Wood, and Mr. Ewing, opposed the [illegible] and Mr. Haynes and Mr. Boon [illegible]

The House [illegible] to Monday.

A new idea.—Our Yankee friends are remarkable for their economy, but a practical example has just come under our notice, which we think will entitle our brother of the Hartford (Conn.) Courier to a premium, even among his neighbors. Our readers must know that printers are in the habit occasionally, of sending their exchange papers printed on one side only, not deeming it important to furnish their brother printers with the outside form, which usually contains little besides advertisements. It so happened that our papers of the 7th inst. being scarce, we printed a few in that way, one of which was forwarded to the Courier. What was our surprize, this morning, on opening the Courier of the 14th, to find that the inner form of that spicy little paper had been printed on the blank side of our own paper of the 7th!

A good sign.—Exchange on England has fallen in New York to 110½ a 111½.

Steam Boat Accidents.—In the Legislature of South Carolina, a few days ago, Mr. Memminger submitted a long and able report on the subject of steam boat disasters, accompanied by a bill to provide punishment for the negligent management of steam boats. It would be well to include rail roads in the provision.

Thomsonian Doctors.—The following amusing report is given in the Charleston Courier of a late debate in the South Carolina Legislature:

"The bill to exempt Thomsonian practitioners from the penalties of the Medical Law of 1817, was taken up for a second reading. Mr. WHITEFIELD advocated the bill and made an eluborate defence in favor of the Thomsonian system, and in eulogy of the vegetable medicine, told a story of a fight between a frog and a spider, in which, every time the frog was wounded, he leaped to a neighboring herb, which was found on examination, to furnish an antidote for the spider's poison. Mr. MYERS made a humorous speech, and read humorous extracts in ridicule of the Thomsonian system, and told a counter story of a fight between a steam doctor and a snake, in which the doctor was so strongly impregnated with lobelia, &c. that when the snake bit him, the snake was killed and not the doctor. Mr. R. G. MILLS supported the bill on the ground that the act of 1817 involved an absurdity, in not forbidding the Thomsonian practice, and yet making it penal *to take pay* for the practice. Mr. MEMMINGER preferred an entire repeal of the act of 1817, to such a modification as the one proposed, which would give Thomsonians exclusive advantages. Mr. ADAMS opposed the bill on like grounds, and because it was unfavorable to science, and moved to postpone the bill to the 1st of January. The motion was carried by a large majority."

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

At a respectable meeting of the citizens of Henry, convened at the Court House on the 2d day of December, 1837, James M. Smith, Esq. was called to the Chair, and George Hairston, jr. appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained from the chair, the following resolutions were then proposed and unanimously adopted.

1st. This meeting feeling a deep interest in the cause of internal improvement, concur fully in the opinions expressed by the meeting holden at Salem, Botetourt, as to the propriety of holding a Convention, to take into consideration the subject of constructing a road from Salem, N. C. to the valley of Virginia.

2d. That this meeting believe the route indicated by the Botetourt meeting, is the nearest and most eligible.

3d. We with pleasure respond to the call of the citizens of Salem, Virginia, and appoint Messrs. J. C. Taylor, Geo. Hairston, sen., Geo. Woody, Dr. B. Egan, W. J. Hamlett, Wm. Martin, J. T. Hairston, Col. Jos. Martin, Gen. John Dillard, Maj. Jas. Staples, Capt. L. M. Cormick, A. M. Dupuy, Peyton Gravely, J. G. Waller, James H. Perkins, Col. J. Wootton, A. H. Moorman, Dr. Wm. Hereford, James M. Smith, Alonzo Cole, and Geo. Hairston, jr. delegates to attend the convention to be held at this place on the 18th inst.

4th. That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and forwarded to the Lynchburg Virginian for publication, with a request that they be transferred to the Fincastle Democrat, Fayetteville Observer, Danville Reporter, Salisbury Watchman, and Farmers' Reporter, Salem, N. C.

JAS. M. SMITH, *Chairman.*
GEO. HAIRSTON, JR., *Secretary.*

Good News.—We received by last evening's mail, (says the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, of Thursday,) a letter from our correspondent at Fort Mellon, Florida, dated the 7th inst. in which he states that the Cherokee Deputation have returned from their talk with Micanopy, Sam Jones and other Seminole chiefs. They state that they were well received by all, and that their brethren are perfectly willing to come in and remove to the west. Micanopy, the principal chief, Little Cloud, Coahadjo, and about thirty other chiefs and warriors, came in with the Cherokee Deputation, and were at the date of the letter at Fort Mellon. Gen. JESUP had left Fort Mellon for Gary's Ferry, to discharge the volunteers from Tennessee and Florida.

Benton in South Carolina.—A feeler.—The Missouri Legislature have just sent that of South Carolina their resolution approving Benton's *Expunging act*. It was considered by the members an insult to ask Carolina to endorse this outrage. A horse laugh expressive of the utmost contempt, was caused among all the members, and the servile communication of the faithful collar men of the Lead State was laid on the table.

A Van Buren Legislature.—Much excitement is created at Mobile by the reported introduction into the Legislature of a bill apparently directed against the interests of that city, and making it obligatory for persons dealing in cotton to prove good moral character, license, bonds, &c. The Register (of the same Van Buren complexion as the Legislature) says that by this bill the business of dealing in cotton is converted into a franchise, and [illegible] a sort of state office.

Messrs. Prentiss and Word are in Washington, with their credentials as members elect for the regular sessions of the 25th Congress in their pockets. A very spirited contest will arise out of the collision of the four [illegible] which [illegible] the seats of [illegible]

The State of the Treasury.—There are many strange [illegible] of the present state of our Finances, but perhaps the strangest of them all is the following, the figures of which we derive from the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the residue from common report, which we believe to be true.

The Secretary says:

"The receipts of the fourth quarter are estimated at" $8,355,065.

Among these receipts is named,

"*The first bond due from the U. States Bank, excluding what belonged to the Navy Pension Fund.* $1,564,935."

And the Secretary proceeds to say that the available balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1838, will be $1,085,498 32.

From which it appears,

1st. That if the Bank of the United States had done what nearly all the deposite banks did, refuse to pay its debts to the Government, the Treasury would not have been in possession of a dollar on the 1st of January, 1838, but would have been actually *minus* $289,567 68.

2d. That, as we have already had occasion to hint, the specie which is now paid to members of Congress comes out of the $522,000 of gold which the Bank paid to the Government in October last.

Nor is this all.

3d. This gold, which is now given to members of Congress, is the identical French indemnity money of which the American claimants under that indemnity have been deprived. Its history is odd enough. The Government imported the French gold, which was deposited in the Bank of America. The Bank of America sent it to the mint, where it was re-coined into American gold, and returned to the Bank of America. It was afterwards paid in large masses in settlement of the debts of the Bank of America, and so came into the possession of the Bank of the United States. The Bank of the United States pays it in like masses to the Government of the United States, and that Government now pays members of Congress with it; so that the first circulation of the gold, the first opening of the bags of the French indemnity, is for the payment of members of Congress. Yet, in the midst of all this, we see the Executive striving, as we have heretofore said, not only gratuitously but ungratefully, to injure the credit of the Bank of the United States, upon which it is actually subsisting at this moment.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Virginia Politics.—The Alexandria Gazette, a well advised and discreet paper, says: "We understand that an extensive disaffection to the dominant party prevails throughout the State of VIRGINIA, amongst those who up to the last six months have adhered to its fortunes and supported its policy. There is "a moving of the waters."—This Winter may bring about important political events in Virginia, and next Spring may bring about a great CHANGE. The opposition party is strengthening every day. Jacksonism commenced to go out in Virginia before the close of the term of the late President, and the present Chief Magistrate has not kindled it afresh."

The Whigs of Indiana are moving on the Presidential question. Meetings have been held in several counties for the appointment of delegates to a State Convention, one of the objects of which will be to appoint delegates to a National Convention for the purpose of nominating Whig candidates for President and Vice President.

FROM THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

Texan Eloquence.—The way some of the speechifiers in Texas use up the English language is curious. Just read the winding up of a recruiting sergeant's harangue to his neighbors in an endeavor to enlist them against the Mexicans. After having launched out against the religion of the common enemy, in none of the mildest terms, our hero winds up with, "Corncrackers, Hoosiers, Pukes, Wolverines, and Suckers, if the voice of piety cannot move you to exterminate those cursed, cruel, Catholic yaller skinned, d——d illiterate Mexicans a foresaid, if the sacred voice of Texan liberty strikes no sympathetic chord in your bosom, if the cries of bleeding humanity cannot draw you to deliver the freemen of Texas from the unparalleled, unprecedented, oppression of hard work, why you are not the men I take you for, that's all. But no, I see the fire of patriotism gleam in your eyes, I see you rise indignantly *en masse* to resist interference of property, even to the blood of the cursed yaller skinned Mexican emancipationists. I see the breath of Texan freedom animate you. Come then and rally round the standard of an insulted country, and with fists clenched and teeth set, swear to fight knee deep in blood for that constitution which was founded on the bones of your martyred countrymen, and cemented with the blood of expiring saints and heroes. Let's liquor."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—DECEMBER 20.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	45
Ditto, apple,	70 a 73	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	13	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	7 a 8½	Salt,	80 a $1
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3 75
Corn,	65	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3½
Candles, F. P.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	$1 15	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$7 a 8½	Wheat, new	$1 30
Feathers,	46	Whiskey,	60 a 65
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, since our last, Steamer Henrietta with Goods for Hall & Johnson, J. G. Cook, G. B. Atkins, H. Leete, J. Martine, J. Hooks & Son, C. T. Haigh, E. J. Hale, R. J. Lilly, W. Bell, Hall & Fuller, D. Shaw, Williams & Bolden, J. Bakers, D. Gamble, [illegible] Orrell, G. McNeill, and D. H. Salomon, [illegible] and for Cowles & Watson, G. W. [illegible] Smith, T. L. Cowan, [illegible] Bryan, [illegible] Reid, R. Chaffee & Porter, and [illegible] Co. [illegible] Pink, with a full load of Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Potatoes, Cheese, Coffee, &c. for the owners.

Also, Dec. 19th, Steamer Clarendon, with boats Andrew Jackson, Crescent, Anna Pink and Commerce in tow, with Goods for James Hedlock, S. T. Hawley, Curtis & Myrover, G. McNeill, G. W. [illegible] England, James Mar[illegible] Fayetteville Arsenal, of this place; and [illegible] Sloan, McAdoo & Scott, Armstrong & [illegible] Clingman & Jarratt, E. Mitchell, Evans [illegible], E. & W. Patridge & Co., [illegible], Wm. Lindley, J. Heddick, Wallace & Haywood, J. O. Jones, M. Brown, W. & A. Sitts, T. L. Cowan, C. M. Compshey, T. D. J. Curtis, B. W. & L. H. Christian, Ford & Ellis, Maroney, Harbin & Co., Clingman & Poindexter, H. & J. Lindsay, J. & B. Gilmer, of the interior, with about 200 boxes Machinery for the Lexington Manufacturing Company.

DIED,

At his residence in Montgomery County, on the 18th ult., aged 75 years, JOSEPH PARSONS, Esq., a native citizen of said County. Mr. Parsons had served several years as a member of the Legislature of N. C. with satisfaction to his constituents. At the age of 18 years, he received the appointment of a Justice of the Peace, and continued faithfully to discharge its duties to the day of his death, a period of fifty seven years, and was doubtless the oldest magistrate in the State. At an early period of our Revolutionary struggle, though less than 18 years of age, he took an active part in favor of his country and served as a private and as a Captain in the militia for some years. In all the relations of neighbor, friend and patriot, he was beloved, esteemed, honored and affectionate.—*Communicated.*

In Pittsborough, on the 5th inst. ALEXANDER DUNCAN SWANN, in the 21st year of age. His character was entirely blameless, and his manner marked by a winning sweetness, that stole upon the affections of all. His mind was just unfolding some of its sweetest leaves, but the spoiler came, and the fair promise must now be garnered in eternity. It may solace his afflicted parents to know, that his friends, in this his native place, deeply deploring the loss they have sustained in the death of their deceased friend and relation, and as a proof of their sympathy with his afflicted family, have put on the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Wilmington Adv.

Garden Seeds.

THE Subscriber has received for sale, a large assortment of Fresh GARDEN SEEDS, of the growth of 1837.

E. J. HALE.

December 19, 1837 tf.

Due Notice.

NOTICE is hereby again given to all persons indebted to the Estate of John M. Dobbin, dec'd, that further indulgence cannot be granted; and that all accounts unsettled on the first of February, 1838, will *necessarily* be placed in the hands of the officers of the law.

JAMES C. DOBBIN, Ex'r.

December 16, 1837. 72tf.

LANDS at Auction.

THE Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, on Monday the 1st January next, in Fayetteville, the following

LANDS, VIZ.

820 acres, lying on the East side of Cape Fear river, ten miles from Fayetteville known as Armstrong's Folly. There is about 80 or 100 acres cleared, under good fence, with a tolerable Dwelling House. Also, 970 acres joining the above and including the Residence, on the Raleigh and Tarborough Stage Road. The above Land is well timbered with white oak, red oak and hickory.—Excellent range for Stock of all kinds.

Terms liberal and made known on the day of sale.

HECTOR McKAY,
By H. W. AYER.

December 16, 1837. 72ts.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the Subscriber by J. W. Weisiger, on the 28th day of September, 1837, for purposes therein mentioned, the Subscriber will sell, at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 27th day of January, 1838, unless previously disposed of at private sale,

A Dwelling House and Lot,

With convenient out Houses, situated on Hay Mount, adjoining the residences of Samuel Mims and Geo. W. McDonald, and at present occupied by the said J. W. Weisiger. The lot contains 7½ acres, more or less.

Terms made known on day of sale.

JAMES G. COOK, Trustee.

December 18, 1837 72 6w

A TEACHER Wanted.

THE Trustees of the Pittsborough Male Academy are desirous of obtaining the services of an individual to take charge of a School, in which all the minor branches of education are to be attended to; as also, those preparatory for a Collegiate Course, the Mathematics, Greek, and Latin, &c. Applicants will please communicate immediately with the President of the Board, and send in references as to qualification.

By order of the Board

M. Q. WADDELL, Secretary.

Pittsborough, Dec 16, 1837 72 15Jan.

U. States Arsenal,

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 19, 1837.

THE Undersigned will take as Apprentices four well grown and intelligent white boys, two to the Carpenter's or Joiner's business and two to the Stone Cutter's or Mason's business. They pledge themselves to use their best exertions to instruct them in the different mechanical branches above alluded to.

GEO. S. HODGES,
72-3t) WILL'M BELL.

OYSTER
AND EATING HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an

Oyster and Eating House,

On Person street, a few doors below the Cape Fear Bank, where may be had, on the shortest notice, at all times of the day and until 12 o'clock at night, RELISHES AND REFRESHMENTS of all kinds that the market affords. He has made arrangements in Wilmington, to be furnished with OYSTERS, on the arrival of the Steamboats, and will be prepared to furnish them to his customers either FRIED, STEWED, ROASTED, OR in the SHELL.

His BAR will at all times be furnished with the best Liquors and Wines. He trusts that his attention will secure for him a liberal share of patronage.

FRANCIS MONTFARING.

December 20, 1837. 72-3t.

Runaway

FROM the Subscriber near Cusseta, in Chambers County, Alabama, a negro man named JACOB, about 25 years of age, dark complexion, large eyes, very tall, rather inclined to be pigeon toed, speaks slow when spoken to. I am apprehensive said negro left with a view of trying to get back to North Carolina, Duplin County. He was purchased by David R. Middleton, of Alabama, about 12 months ago. Any person apprehending said negro and confining him in jail, will be handsomely rewarded, together with all expenses paid.

DAVID R. MIDDLETON,
By W. W. BLACKMAN.

November 18. 72 3w.

Taken Up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 17th inst., a negro man who calls his name GEORGE, and says that he belongs to Thomas Rice, of Union District, South Carolina. Said negro is about six feet high, stout and active, 23 or 24 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Dec. 19, 1837. 72*

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term o his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well urnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten r over thirty years of age, for which the high-cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS*,
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836 15tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Abbeville District, S. C. in the month of May last, a negro man named SIMON, about 26 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper coloured, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville. N. C. He has been seen lately in the neighborhood of Bryant Wright's, in Cumberland county, and will no doubt be found in that neighborhood, or about Fayetteville: The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

THOS. L. WHITLOCK.

Abbeville District, S. C., July 25, 1837. 52t

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.

WM. H. BEATTY

Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers. Old and Fresh Wounds. Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions. Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

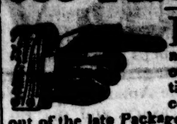
A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.



IN addition to my former stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such nducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSA PARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated Dwelling, on Gillespie street, for rent, and possession given on the 1st of October next.

C. P. MALLETT.

July 26, 1837. 51-tf.

For Sale,

10 bbls. St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bbls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
5 Do. double do do do
5 Do. single do do do
1 Chest fresh Hyson TEA,
1 Do. black do
3 bbls. Cider Vinegar,
12 old English Dairy Cheese,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
3 quintals Cod Fish,
10 boxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
10 baskets *superior* Champagne,
2 casks London Porter,
5 doz. old Port Wine,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
3 qr. do Sicily Madeira do.
20 bbls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by

JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street.*

July 19, 1837. 50tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

State of North Carolina.

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1837.

Lucy Ann Streety, } *Petition for Division of Real*
To the Court. } *Estate, &c.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William Streety is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the said William Streety to be and appear at the next Term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, and plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, David Lewis, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of November, A. D. 1837. DAVID LEWIS, Clerk.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

FAYETTEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

TEACHERS.

Rev. R. W. BAILEY—*Principal.*
Miss HOOLE—*Teacher in English, Geography and Mathematics.*
Miss BAILEY—*Teacher in Music, French and Latin.*
Miss McINTYRE—*Teacher in Drawing and Painting.*

November 8, 1837. 66tf.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA

ALMANAC,

TURNER & HUGHES'S

North Carolina ALMANAC,

AND THE CROCKETT ALMANAC,

FOR 1838,

For sale by E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE

And Trust Company.

Capital $1,000,000.

THE undersigned, as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

REMOVAL,

AND

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,

Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL.

PARENTS and Guardians are respectfully informed that, by a *unanimous* Resolution of the Special Convention,' assembled in this City on the 25th inst., the Episcopal School was relieved of its embarrassments, and put again in a state for successful operation—and that the following changes have been made to meet the change of times and the expectations of the Public.

1. The price of Board and Tuition has been reduced from 200 to 150 dollars—which money, when paid into the Treasury, is to be kept separate, and applied exclusively to the support and instruction of the pupils.

Bedding and books will be furnished as usual by the School at a moderate charge.

No expense, of any kind, is to be incurred by a pupil, except by order of the Rector of the School. Notice is hereby given, that, in case any Merchant or Mechanic in the place shall credit a pupil without such order, the bill will *not be paid*.

2. Arrangements are made in the School for the most full and speedy preparation for entrance into any of our Colleges.

3. No boy, except he be a Communicant, will be permitted to enter the School after 14 years of age.

4. Day Scholars are hereafter excluded from the Institution.

5. The School will again open, under the efficient Superintendance of the Rev Moses A. Curtis, with competent Associate Teachers, on the 17th day of January next. Parents and Guardians desirous of placing boys in the School, will confer a favor upon the Board, by giving notice of the same to the Rev. Geo. W. Freeman, of this City, at their earliest convenience.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

L. S. IVES, Prest.

Raleigh, Nov. 28, 1837. 70-4w.

$100 REWARD,

FOR **ALFRED**, the property of Mr. Joseph Du Brutz, and **HARRY**, the property of Maj. Gideon Seawell.

The above Slaves escaped from the Subscriber on the road (via this place) from North Carolina to Alabama, in Lancaster District, So. Carolina, 16 miles East of Land's Ford, on Catawba river, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as he was conveying them to their owners, in Marengo County, Alabama. I will pay the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for both the above named Slaves or Fifty Dollars for either, if retaken and lodged in Jail, so that they may be gotten by their proper owners or by the Subscriber. It is believed that they will make their way back if not taken, to their former range.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

Chesterville, Chester District, South Carolina, Nov. 23. } 70tf.

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in the best manner, each envelope containing [illegible] for the sick. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

THE Subscriber is now opening a general assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES**

Misses, boys and childrens' do.
Negroes, do.

Made stout and serviceable.

He is now manufacturing seal, kid, and prunelle water proof Boots and Shoes, by Northern workmen, of the most fashionable kind, and of the best materials. Those who wish to keep their feet dry and preserve their health, will do well to call likewise.

☞ A good assortment of Shoe and Saddle LEATHER, which will be sold low for cash.

B. BEACH.

November 22. 68tf.

Wanted to employ, two

good BOOT MAKERS, to whom good wages will be given. B. BEACH.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he has taken the Store, corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, formerly occupied by Henry Horn, where he has on hand and is receiving, a good supply of

GROCERIES,

IRON, NAILS, &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for Cash or Produce.

His Stock consists in part of the following:—

20 Hhds. and bbls. Porto Rico & N. O. Sugars,
100 bags Rio and Cuba Coffee,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 bags Buck and Drop Shot,
50 kegs Nails, assorted,
30 boxes 8 × 10 Window Glass,
30 kegs White Lead,
1 case superior Saddles,
10 dozen Collars and Bridles,
50 sides Sole Leather,
1 dozen Bear Skins, (dressed,)

Bagging, Rope, Seine and Baling Twine, Axes, Salt, &c. &c.; together with other articles usually required in a Bartering Business.

☞ Particular attention given to receiving and forwarding Goods; Storage, Sale, and Shipment of Cotton, and other Produce, as the owner may direct. Liberal advances made on consignments.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, Nov. 22, 1837. 68tf

Thorough-bred Colts, &c.

THOSE who wish to raise fine Horses, may get Bargains in Three Thorough-bred blooded Fillies, one Horse Colt, and several fine Mules. Apply to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville, or to CHARLES LUTTERLOH.

Chatham County, Nov. 21, 1837. 68tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES, Large and small BAROUCHES, for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship.

October 3, 1837 61tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT, at the expiration of three months from this date, application will be made to the Bank of Cape Fear for the reissue of a Receipt for Three Hundred Dollars, being for the second, third and fourth instalments on five Shares of the Stock of said Bank, subscribed by Leuco Mitchell, the original Receipt having been lost or mislaid.

L. MITCHELL.

Salisbury, Nov. 14, 1837. 67-3m.

☞ The Editor of the Salisbury Watchman will please insert the above three months and forward his bill to this office for payment.

FALL AND WINTER

GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends, that they have just received from N. York and Philadelphia, their Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, Groceries, &c.

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8 4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a large supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, of various kinds, and best quality.

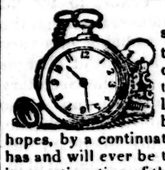
E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Children's Toy [illegible],

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, *Military & Fancy Goods.*



THE SUBSCRIBER desires through this medium, to tender his acknowledgments of gratitude to his friends and the citizens generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, and hopes, by a continuation of that assiduity which has and will ever be the leading principle, to merit a continuation of their favors. He is pleased to inform, that he has just received and is now opening one of the most SPLENDID ASSORTMENTS in his line that has perhaps ever been offered to the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity,—among which may be enumerated in part—

GOLD and SILVER Patent Lever, Lepine, Horizontal Cylinder, and plain English, Swiss and French

WATCHES,

Gold Guard and Fob CHAINS,
Silver do do do,
Gold and Silver SPECTACLES,
Do do THIMBLES,
Do do PENCIL CASES,
Do do Plated and Steel KEYS,
Do EAR RINGS, BREAST PINS, FINGER RINGS, MEDALLIONS, SLEEVE BUTTONS and STUDS, and in connection therewith, a handsome assortment of

SILVER WARE,

Embracing Table, Tea, Desert, Salt, Mustard and Cream Spoons, Cups, Ladles, Butter and Fruit Knives; to which may be added an assortment of

PLATED WARE,

Among which are Swivel Castors, Cake Baskets, Candlesticks, Snuffers and Trays, Table and Tea Spoons;

BRITANNIA WARE,

Such as Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Do. Candlesticks and Fenders; Every article in the MILITARY LINE, such as Swords, Epauletts, Buttons, Lace, Stars, Plumes, Sashes, Drums, &c. &c.;

—ALSO—

A fine assortment of Wostenholm's and Rodgers's Pocket and Pen Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Pocket Pistols, Hair, Cloth and Tooth Brushes, Sportsman's Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Percussion Caps, Accordians, Music Boxes, Flutes, Flageolets, Violins, Fifes, Perfumery, R. Hemmings & Son's Drill and Silver Eyed Needles, Coral Beads, of different sizes; with almost every article in the above line, which he most respectfully invites the public to call and examine for themselves.

WARREN PRIOR.

October 17, 1837. §63-tf§

☞ CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

SHOE & LEATHER STORE,

MARKET SQUARE.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a Large STOCK OF

BOOTS & SHOES,

Comprising a very general assortment.—Also, Sole and Upper LEATHER, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding ditto, Shoe Thread, Varnish, &c &c. All of which will be sold low for Cash.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES manufactured from the best materials.

PELEG PEARCE.

October 17, 1837. 63tf

Mountain Butter.

JUST received from Grayson C'ty, Virginia, 5000 lbs. prime BUTTER, put up by the Messrs. Hales, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville October 30, 1837 65 tf

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

For Sale,

ON a very extended credit, 587 acres of [illegible] on the Eastern side of the Cape Fear River, about three miles above the "Clarendon Bridge," with such portion of the STOCK, CROP, and FARMING UTENSILS as may be designated by the vender. For terms, apply to Mr E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.

JOHN D. TOOMER.

Pittsborough, Nov. 1, 1837. 66tf

Commission & For[warding] Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having [re]sumed in Wilmington for the purpose [of] the above business, respectfully [so]vices to the public. Goods consigned [to] forwarded with the utmost dispatch, [and] ry particularity observed.—Particular [at]oe paid to the sale of Tobacco, [Flour], Staves, &c. as well as the purchase [of] flatters himself that a knowledge of [the] bined with unremitting attention, [will] a share of public patronage.

WM. O. [HAIGH]

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Scott [&] Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, [&] Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn, [Esq.]

NEW BOOK

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Hou[rs] by the author of Vivian Grey; [Hours] Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by [the] of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's [Poems]; Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred [Lyrics]; Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzh[eim's] logical Works; History of China; [Ancient] sy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of [Fossil] Gray's Operative Chemist; Sudden['s Mid]pit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; [Family] Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; [Juvenile] Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; [Arithme]mony; Course of Time; Sword's [Hymns]; ern Songster; Doane's Magrier's [Guide], &c. Just received by

March 14, 1837.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received [letters] ministration on the personal [estate] thew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at [Spring] 1836, of Cumberland County Court; having claims against the Estate of ceased, are hereby requested to [present] the Subscriber within the time [prescribed] or this notice will be plead in bar of and all persons indebted to said [Estate] quested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late [firm] & JOHNSON, are hereby [requested] subscriber alone is authorized to [receive] and it is essential that the accounts [be] tled without delay.

DANIEL [SMITH]

Fayetteville, January 27.

Private Sale

A NEW and elegant **BAROUCHE**, [four] ness, brass mounted, original[ly] be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD.

June 20, 1837.

Beckwith's Anti-Dy[speptic]

PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in the [form] envelope containing direction[s] Price 50 cents per box, for sale, [wholesale] tail, at the Drug and Medicine Store [of]

THOS. J. J[ORDAN]

June 1, 1837.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied [by] Tillinghast, on Hay street, will [be] one year. Possession given on the [1st] next. For terms, apply to

THOS. SANDFORD

July 22, 1837.

HOLBROOK'S [PATENT]

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated [Bells] ders in this country, having [made] ments with the Subscriber to receive all orders for their Bells of any size, which they will warrant of the very [best] quality, not surpassed by any Bells [in] Also, Town Clocks, Church and [Factory] of superior finish and tones. Orders [and] information given by

JAMES [HOLBROOK]

N B. They will warrant their Bells [to] any fail to give satisfaction, they [will] ed for another. Also Old Bells [taken]

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill S[tones]

For Wheat, and Cologne S[tones] Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above Mill Stones in this [State] Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, [I] would here inform those wanting [Mill] they can be furnished by sending [their] me at this place. We *warrant* the [Stones] *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new [pair] stead.

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic [Mixture]

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND [FEVER]

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable [Patent] lar Medicine. Just received by

E. J. [HALE]

December 6, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified [as executor] to the last Will and Testament of [JAMES C.] DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies [all] debted to the said Estate, to make [settle]ment, as further indulgence cannot be [given]; all persons having claims against [the said] present them within the time prescribed [by law], or this notice will be plead in bar of [recovery].

JAMES C. DOBBIN, [Executor]

June 13, 1837

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING [House] an excellent Well of water in the [Yard] Garden. Apply to JOHN [HALE]

May 17, 1837.

For Sale,

100 KEGS White Lead ground [in oil], pure, part common.

6 quarter casks London Port[ed] ra Wine, imported direct, [and] J. HUSKE & [SON]

August 15, 1837.

100 pieces heavy Cotton [Bagging]

For sale by JOHN [HALE]

July 22.

Iron and Molasses

In Store and for Sale by the Subscriber,

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses

THOS. SANDFORD

100 REAMS Wrapping PAPER [re]ceived from the Salem Mills.

Also,

10 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's [Al]MANAC, for the year 1838, and for sale [by]

C. J. [ORRELL]

Fayetteville, August 29, 1837.